

Germany 2

Key dates in the Rise of the Nazis 1918-1933	
1919	Hitler joined the German Workers Party (DAP)
1921	Hitler renamed the German Workers Party the Nazi Party and became its leader
1921	The SA were set up
1923	Munich Putsch
1925	Mein Kampf published
1926	Bamberg Conference
1929	The death of Stresemann and the Wall Street Crash
1930	The Nazis won 107 seats
1932	Hitler came second in the Presidential election
Jan 1933	Hitler was made Chancellor

Reasons for increased support for the Nazis 1929-1933

- Wall Street Crash and Depression
- Fear of communism
- Propaganda and Josef Goebbels
- Financial support
- SA
- Hitler's charisma

Votes for the Nazis	
1924	32 seats
1928	12 seats
July 1932	232 seats
Nov 1932	196 seats

Key terms	
SA	The Sturmabteilung or ' Brownshirts '. They controlled crowds and were sent to disrupt opposition meetings.
Swastika	The Nazis symbol .
'Stab in the back'	The belief that Germany would have won WWII but was tricked and 'stabbed in the back' by the new politicians .
NSDAP	National Socialist German Workers Party – The Nazi Party for short.
Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jews .
Munich Putsch	Hitler's attempt in 1923 to take power in Germany by force. CAUSES – Hatred of the Weimar Republic, inspiration in Italy, hyperinflation, French invasion of the Ruhr. CONSEQUENCES – Nazis banned, Hitler was sentenced to 5 years in prison, his trial gave Hitler national publicity, Hitler recognised the need to take power by democracy.
Mein Kampf	'My Struggle'. Hitler's book outlined his racist views as well as his ideas on nationalism and traditional German values.
The lean years	1924-1929 when support for the Nazis decreased . This was mainly due to the successes of the Weimar Republic at this time.
Bamberg Conference	A national conference held to bring the Nazis together following a split in the Party. Hitler increased his control.
KPD	The German Communist Party.
Wall Street Crash	When, in 1929, the American stock market crashed . It led to the Great Depression. By 1933 unemployment in Germany was 6 million.
Presidential elections	Took place in 1932. Hitler won 13 million votes but came second to Hindenburg .
Bruning	Chancellor of Germany at the start of 1932. He struggled to keep the government together and was forced to resign in 1932.
Political intrigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Von Papen was made Chancellor in July 1932. - Von Papen was sacked in November and von Schleicher made chancellor. Hindenburg refused Hitler the job. - Von Papen offered Hindenburg a solution – make Hitler Chancellor with Papen as vice-Chancellor. It was thought Hitler could be controlled. Hitler was made Chancellor in Jan 1933.

Germany 2